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C.A.C. Lookout, Volume 5, Number 5, November 1900

T. F. Downing

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Vol. 5, 5

Reading Room.

G. A. C.

Book Unit



NOVEMBER

1900

Who said the "Baby" is never whipped?

WHY!—The whippings are so numerous and come so often the "Baby" is in such a continual state of unrest and anxiety that he is howling most of the time.

The following is only one instance in many where the "Baby" got it "where the chicken got the axe."

SMITH MILLS, QUE., July 18, 1900.

VT. FARM MACHINE CO.,
BELLINGS FALLS, VT.

Gentlemen:

In May I decided to purchase a separator and began to look around for a good machine.

The DeLaval Local and General Agents came to my place and did a great deal of talking for their machine. I told them I understood the U. S. was the best. To this they replied that they would be glad to have a contest with the U. S. at my place. So I agreed to let them set in a No. 2 Alpha and they were to see the U. S. Agent and arrange for a contest, but they never went near him. After waiting a while, I wrote him the facts of the case and he brought a No. 6 Improved U. S. Separator and set it beside the Alpha.

It was decided that I should divide my milk at each milking and run one half through one machine and the other half through the other, and, at the end of five days, the representatives of each machine should come to my place and churn the butter, I to buy the machine that made the most butter.

The whole amount of milk run through each machine was $319\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., and from the cream from the DeLaval was made $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of butter, while from that of the U. S. was made $14\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of butter, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.—14 per cent—more.

When the DeLaval Agents saw they were beaten in the amount, then they claimed their butter was of enough better quality to make up the difference in weight. A sample of each was given to six men to judge, and each one decided that the U. S. had better grain and better keeping qualities.

This was the last point that the DeLaval people could bring up, so I ordered a U. S., and would advise all buyers to do likewise and have the Best.

The DeLaval Agent tried a trick of putting on a different feed cup from the one regularly sent out with the machines to make their machine run more milk, and, after being fairly beaten, they claimed that the U. S. Agent and myself were not fair, but there could not have been any one more fair than the U. S. Agent. He allowed the De-Laval Agent to name any test he wished and then beat him fairly and openly in them all.

Yours truly,

(Signed) E. G. WILCOX.

If you wish to learn more about the trials and tribulations of the "Baby" send for pamphlets along that line.

REMEMBER! *We manufacture everything necessary for a complete Dairy and Creamery Outfit.*

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

THE ONLY WAY THE "BABY" IS EVER WHIPPED.

CLIFTON PARK, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1899.

"After a thorough trial with the 'Baby' No. 1 and No. 7 separators, I have decided to keep the 'Baby,' the same making twelve ounces more butter from ninety-eight pounds of milk; the milk was equally divided and separated in four times. My wife says she would rather wash the 'Baby' than the U. S. Machine. It separates at the rate of three hundred and fifty pounds of milk per hour. It is a new 20th Century style, and I am well pleased with it after using it about two months.

HENRY THIEROLF.

Send for 1900 catalogue, giving capacities and prices of the 20th Century De Laval Separators.

Churns, Butter Workers, Butter Prints, Vats, etc., etc. We carry in stock a full line of Machinery and Apparatus for the manufacture of Butter and Cheese, both in Dairy and Factory.

Send for our No. 79 Catalogue of Creamery Goods; No. 150 of Dairy Appliances, or No. 99 on the Pasteurization of Milk and Cream.

MOSELEY & STODDARD MFG CO.,
RUTLAND, VERMONT.



THE FOLLOWING BREEDS ARE FOR SALE.

Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, White Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, White Pekin Ducks.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

Address, POULTRY DEPARTMENT,

THE CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, STORRS, CONN.

C. A. C. LOOKOUT.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

NOVEMBER, 1900.

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C. A. C. LOOKOUT.

VOL. 5.

STORRS, CONN., NOVEMBER, 1900.

No. 5.

Published monthly during the college year, by the Students of Connecticut Agricultural College. The students and alumni are requested to contribute articles.

Subscribers upon changing their address or upon failure to receive their paper regularly are requested to notify the Business Manager.

The LOOKOUT will be sent to all subscribers until its discontinuance is ordered and arrears are paid.

BOARD OF EDITORS.

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M. E. PIERPONT, '03, Exchanges.

Entered as second class mail matter at the Storrs Post Office May 11, 1896.

"We live by criticisms."

—SHAKESPEARE.

The editors of the LOOKOUT wish to call the students' notice to the above quotation. The student body should realize that the LOOKOUT is their paper, and it is their privilege to use it in criticising anything connected with our college.

A college paper should truly represent the college that publishes it in all of its different phases. All our readers must believe in the above statement; but they should do more than believe it, they should do all in their power to make the LOOKOUT in a broad and thorough manner to be of the college, for the college and by the college.

Our new dairy building which is nearly completed, will be ready for use by the dairy class this winter.

It is a three-story brick structure, (the only brick building on the campus) with ample room for all the appliances necessary in an up-to-date dairy. Not only is it designed for actual practice, but it is provided with class rooms as well.

The special dairy course started three years ago has proved a success and has become a fixture at C. A. C. Without doubt the dairy department is of all our departments the best fitted to offer a special course; and its steady growth is due largely to the successful experiment of offering the young men of

Connecticut a chance at a moderate cost to become competent dairymen.

Why should not our other departments profit by this experience?

With politics, football and other topics of the day at their height, the few daily papers that our library offers as the only chance for a student to be up-to-date in his information are in constant demand, and make our reading room a popular resort at certain hours. And the article in this issue of the LOOKOUT on "The Reading Room," we trust will be read with interest and attention.

Kerosene may be cheap, but, considering our situation here, the chances are good of its being a very costly method of lighting our buildings.

In case of fire we have no means of saving our buildings, for we have no fire department. Our college buildings, with a single exception, are constructed entirely of wood; and even if we had a well organized fire department, it is doubtful whether it could save the buildings from total destruction.

Every student has a set of text books which have become very dear to him; and then there is our library, which if destroyed could never be totally replaced,—all in great danger of fire with no way of saving them.

The question of the danger and loss by fire alone should be enough to open the eyes of our legislators to the need of an electric plant on this hill.

At a meeting of the Athletic Association a few nights ago, a committee was appointed to enforce the rule that no student shall wear a "C" on his sweater unless he has played on one of the college teams. This rule, which without a doubt is a very good one, should not have to be enforced by a committee; the honor of the student ought to be sufficient to make him earn a "C" before he wears it.

Every one knows that the wearing of this emblem of distinction in college athletics is not held here in the honor that it deserves. We think that our college could advantageously present every student who by hard, faithful work had earned it, with a college sweater to signify her appreciation for those who are working in athletics to bring our institution to a higher degree of perfection. And this, together with more fairness on the part of students, should add much to the dignity and honor of winning a "C."

It may be interesting to some of our readers to know that our baseball manager, M. Hale, '03, is anxious to fill our schedule as soon as possible; and any of our friends who are interested in athletics will confer a great favor on him by putting him in correspondence with any well organized team. As we still have the greater part of our 1900 team and some good new material, the outlook for next spring is excellent.



ALUMNI NOTES.

The Alumni editor wishes to thank those members of the Alumni who have so kindly given him information.

'84. S. A. Porter is doing a successful business in Panora, Ia., in the general stock business. He raises pedigreed Hereford cattle, Cotswold sheep, horses and swine.

'86. P. B. Perry, of Clark's Falls, Ct., is in the dairy business, buying whole milk and converting it into cream and butter for the local market. He has been very sick with inflammatory rheumatism this summer, but is now better.

'86. Assistant Superintendent Hayes of the Watkinson Farm School of Hartford, with four friends arrived home recently from a successful twelve-day hunting tour in the Maine woods. The party shot five deer, the limit, two foxes, partridges, rabbits and porcupines. One of the deer weighed 300 pounds, the largest one shot in that region for many years. The boys of the Watkinson School shared in the luck of the hunters.—*Hartford Courant*.

'87. S. H. Perry is employed in a shoe store in Danielson, Conn.

'88. C. H. Savage was a prominent Republican candidate for nomination as a representative from his district this year.

'88. After his graduation from Storrs Agricultural School, Mr. Wesley R. Coe entered the Sheffield Scien-

tific School and graduated in the class of '92. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Yale in 1895, and spent the following year in study in Germany and Italy. Dr. Coe has been for several years Instructor in Comparative Anatomy at Yale University, and was a member of the Harri-man Expedition to Alaska during the summer of '99. The results of his work while on this expedition are being published by the Washington Academy of Science, and include colored drawings of some 25 new species of worms which he has described and named.

'88. Prof. C. A. Wheeler took a party of students on an educational trip to Boston on October 26th. Miss Marie Brown, '00, also accompanied the party.

'95. The Alumni will be glad to learn of an event which is to mark the dawn of the twentieth century. Their President, A. J. Pierpont, will be united in marriage with Miss Bessie Beatrice Garrigus of Wolcott, Conn., on the 31st of December, 1900.

'95. W. A. Stocking has been elected Superintendent of the Second Congregational Church Sunday School at Storrs.

Ex-'98. Miss Florence Josephine Fenn of Plymouth, Conn., was married on Thursday, October 25, to W. B. Atwood, ex-'98, of the same place. Mrs. Atwood is a sister of A. W. Fenn, '92.

'98. C. S. Chapman has entered the Yale School of Forestry.

'98. H. L. Garrigus has resigned his position at the Baron de Hirsch School in New Jersey, and has accepted a position at the college as assistant to Professor Phelps.

'98. H. F. Omthrop has entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Ct.

The large percentage of our graduates who enter higher institutions of learning speaks well of the college. If our college is not a perfect educator, it is at least a good eye-opener.

'98. C. G. Smith is a student assistant in the Div. of Forestry. Address, Div. of Forestry, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

'99. B. H. Walden has recently received an appointment under the Div. of Agristology. He has charge of the grass gardens under F. Lamson Scribner. Address, Div. of Agristology, Dep't of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"Bennie and Abe board and room together in domestic felicity that would

astonish those who knew their past history."

'99. We are sorry to learn that I. E. Gilbert has been obliged to leave his studies for a time.

'99. E. F. Manchester went on the excursion to the Mechanics' Fair in Boston on Oct. 26.

'99. Mr. E. C. Welden, a hunter of some note, recently spent a day at home in his favorite sport. One unfortunate partridge fell prey to his gun; another escaped with a wound.

'00. Miss Anna Jacobson and Miss Edith Latimer, of the Boston Y. W. C. A. School of Domestic Science, had the pleasure of entertaining for a short time "Prof. Wheeler's Boston party" at the Y. W. C. A. building.

Our Alumnæ have written while at college many excellent articles showing the fields which are open to a girl with an education. The LOOKOUT would be very glad to publish articles by these young ladies, either showing the possibilities of their less fortunate sisters, or on any other subject they may choose.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

CONNECTICUT "AGGIE"

VS. AMHERST "AGGIE."

The fifth and most important game of the season was played with the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst Nov. 3rd. Connecticut held Amherst down to a lower score than ever before, but in spite of this the re-

sult was a sore disappointment to the players, as well as to certain hopeful mathematicians. Amherst was as determined to win the game as were her opponents; it was Greek meeting Greek.

The game took place promptly at 3 o'clock. Amherst kicked off. Blakeslee caught the ball and advanced it about

fifteen yards. Connecticut then made fifty yards by steady gains, then lost the ball on downs. Amherst soon lost the ball for the same reason. The Nutmeg State boys then made constant gains through and around the line. The ball was then placed twenty yards nearer the Massachusetts goal by the speed and sharp dodging of one of the Connecticut men, Lyman of course. As the ball steadily approached the line the Bay State boys began to bay, but sturdy men were behind Clark, A. N., and "right through the line they broke," making the first touch-down. Lyman kicked the goal.

Everything looked bright for the Connecticut boys, and many compliments were paid them from the side line; but the tide was soon to turn.

Amherst kicked off again and succeeded in getting the ball near the Connecticut goal, it having been fumbled. The boys from Storrs worked bravely, but they could not check the slow steady gains of their heavier opponents. A touch-down was made and the goal kicked.

Lyman kicked off for Connecticut and the ball was dead on Amherst's twenty-yard line. Amherst was forced to kick. This placed the ball near the center of the field. Amherst got possession of the ball and kicking was again resorted to. The ball was kicked close to the Connecticut goal, and unfortunately, having been fumbled, was picked up by an Amherst man and carried across the line. This goal was won by luck and not by hard playing. The goal was kicked, making the score 12 to 6 in favor of Amherst. Time was called shortly for the first 20-minute half.

Connecticut kicked off in the second half. Amherst soon succeeded in bringing the ball to the middle of the field. Connecticut got the ball, but lost it on a fumble. The situation was looking blue for Connecticut and the boys began to lose heart. Successive decisions on distance by the Amherst official were unfair, and their dishonest linesman could not be watched closely enough. After Carpenter's command, "Stop that grinning!" the boys worked more effectively for a while, but Amherst slowly carried the ball toward the Connecticut goal. When the ball came close to the goal the boys made an invincible stand. A drop kick was then made, adding five to the Amherst score. The ball was again kicked off, but only a few plays were made before the time for the second half had expired. The final score was 17 to 6 in favor of Amherst.

It was a hotly contested game and very exciting from the side lines. No one was hurt seriously enough on either side to be retired from the game, although one or two changes were made in the Massachusetts' line-up after the first half. Line-up:

C. A. C.	POSITIONS.	M. A. C.
Downing	left end.	O'Hearn, Halligan
Twing	left tackle	Bodfish
Harvey	left guard	Snell
Vallett	center	Paul
J. W. Clark	right guard	Gamwell
Carpenter	right tackle	Cooke
Blakeslee (capt.)	right end	Dellea
Osmun	quarter back	Whitman
Lyman	left halfback	Chickering
McLean	right halfback	Barry
A. N. Clark	fullback	Lewis

Touch-downs—Clark 1, O'Hearn 1, Cooke 1.
Goal from field—Cooke 1. Goals from touch-down—Lyman 1, Cooke 2. Referee—Knowles.
Umpire—Halligan. Timekeeper—Hale. Linesmen—Dimock, ——. Time—two twenty-minute halves.

A. B. CLARK, '02.

C. A. C. VS. TAFT'S SCHOOL.

This game was the second played at home. The teams were pretty evenly matched. The Taft team was the heavier and it did great work in breaking through our line.

The game started at about 3.30 p. m. Lyman kicked off and the Taft team advanced the ball down the field until it reached the fifty-yard line. There they lost the ball on a fumble. Lyman picked the ball up and made a touch-down after a run of seventy-five yards. The score at the end of the first half was 5-0 in favor of C. A. C.

The second half opened with Taft kicking off. The "Aggies" advanced the ball down the field, and by hard rushing we soon scored another touch-down. Lyman kicked the goal. When time was called the ball was on Taft's five-yard line. Score at the end, C. A. C., 11; Taft's, 0.

The line-up was as follows:

C. A. C.	POSITION.	TAFT.
Downing, }left end, right.....	Taft
Moriarity, }left tackle, right.....	Sampson
Twing.....	left guard, right.....	Smith, Doran
Harvey.....	center.....	Hardwincke
Hale, Dimock.....	right guard, left.....	Baldwin
Vallett.....	right tackle, left.....	Barstow
Carpenter.....	right end, left.....	Comer
Blakeslee (capt.).....	quarterback.....	Hackney
Osmun.....	left halfback, right.....	Sherwood
Lyman.....	right halfback, left.....	Chamberlain
Brown.....	fullback.....	Cleveland
Clark.....		
Referee — Wing. Umpire — Knowles. Time-keepers—Sill and Edwards. Linesmen—Karr and Trimble.		

The Norwich Free Academy cancelled the game which was to have been played Oct. 20. The C. A. C. team were disappointed, as they wanted badly an opportunity to beat them.

The New Britain High School team also failed to appear Saturday, Oct. 27.

C. A. C. VS. TRINITY.

A game with Trinity was played on the Trinity field in Hartford, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The game was called about 3.30 when the teams took their places. Connecticut kicked off. Trinity caught the ball and advanced it to the center of the field. Both teams then lined up; Trinity rushed the ball down the field to the ten-yard line, but there lost it on a fumble.

Connecticut then punted back and recovered the ball on a fumble by Trinity. After a few plays C. A. C. fumbled. Trinity then made another attempt to kick, but Lyman blocked it. Downing picked up the ball and started down the field, but was tackled. During the rest of the first half C. A. C. kept the ball in Trinity's territory, but failed to gain except by punting.

After a rest of ten minutes the teams again resumed their work. During this half the ball was kept in Connecticut's territory most of the time. Once Trinity tried a drop kick from the field, but failed, and the ball was kicked off from the twenty-five yard line. Trinity advanced the ball to the thirty-five yard line. Captain Brown made a run around left end, scored a touchdown and the goal was kicked.

Both teams lined up again and played a few minutes, but time was soon called, leaving the score 6-0 in Trinity's favor.

When arranging for the game Trinity's management said that they wanted some practice, and we feel sure that the practice was good and hard.

C. A. C. played one of the best games that it ever has played. This is shown by the small score that such an in-

stitution as Trinity was able to make.

The line-up was as follows:

AGGIES.	POSITION.	TRINITY.
Downing.....	left end.....	Maddox
Twing.....	left tackle.....	Van Tyne
Harvey.....	left guard.....	Hill
Hale.....	center.....	M. Johnson
J. W. Clark.....	right guard.....	W. Johnson

Carpenter.....right tackle.....Henderson
 Blakeslee.....right end.....Mann
 Osmun.....quarterback.....Wheeler
 Lyman.....left half..Trumbull, Bellamy
 McLean.....right half.....Brown, Tuke
 A. N. Clark.....fullback..Bellamy, Townsend
 Umpires—Knowles, C. A. C.; Clement, Trinity.
 Fifteen-minute halves.

EDWIN P. BROWN, '01.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Once-a-month seems to come pretty often when one is in college, and it is then that the editor has to stir around and find material for the LOOKOUT. But this world is full of hard work, and if we work while in college we shall be better prepared to battle with life after we leave it.

Of late the Seniors have been getting an extra amount of practical work in Veterinary Science.

The Sophomore class took a trip to Boston Tuesday, Oct. 26th. They were under the guidance of Professor Wheeler. Among the places they visited were the Mechanics' Fair, Harvard College and the New Old South Church.

T, (to a friend in Boston)—“How do they get up there to light those lamps?”

“I don't know; they must use an elevator.”

There was an entertainment given for the benefit of the Athletic Association Nov. 9, 1900.

Mr. P. to Professor Phelps in the Agricultural class.—“There is two editions; is the second edition the latest?”

The Seniors enjoyed their trip to Bolton very much. They climbed the highest and steepest ledges that were

to be found. They explored the wonderful cave to the farthest extremity and found what are supposed to be the remains of that famous Indian squaw, who went into the cave and whose body was reported to have been found in the Connecticut river. The Seniors have made many other geological trips which have proved very instructive. These excursions help to break the monotony of class-room work.

The attraction at the Valentine residence is not as great for some as formerly. Ask the two B's about it.

Karr, '00, is continually heard singing, “Do-ra and Me.”

Fairchild has taken a subscription for the “Terryville Herold.” He is greatly pleased with it.

Miss Katherine Morris of Boston is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. W. Stimson.

Miss E. C. Goodrich, '02, went home with her grand-mother, who had made a short visit at the college, and returned three days later.

Special students Moriarity and Clark recently spent a few days at their homes.

We have a new piece of cement walk in front of the President's house and

of the Main Building. It is short, but it is a great improvement both in looks and for travel.

There was a convention of the Tolland County Churches held at the Second Congregational Church of Mansfield, Oct. 17 and 18. The Rev. Mr. McKinley of Rockville, one of the speakers, did us the honor of conducting our morning chapel devotions on Oct. 18.

The ladies of the Second Congregational Church, Mansfield, held a fair in the annex of the church Nov. 8 and 9.

The choir of the Second Congregational Church gave the cantata, "The Pillar of Fire," at Gurleyville, Nov. 2. The chorus and soloists were students and those connected with the college. Mr. Mann, '05, gave two cornet solos which were heartily applauded.

A certain individual when asked if he ever had studied the languages, replied, "Yes, three; Latin, French and German." When asked if he could talk French, he answered, "Yes; that is all we use up in the dormitory."

It is very rude and ungentlemanly for any student of the Connecticut Agriculture College to lie about in loaferish attitudes on the radiators in the main building. This is especially offensive when he tries to induce one of the young ladies to stop to talk with him; and it is hoped that the self-respect of the students will permit nothing of this kind to occur in the future.

IMPROVEMENTS ON AND ABOUT THE CAMPUS.

There have been in the last year several decided improvements on and about the college campus.

One great improvement was the renting of the Valentine homestead by the trustees of the college. The house now supplies a home for three of the families of the faculty, and the barns furnish accommodations for another herd of cows. There is also some fine land on the farm, and it is hoped by all that some time this property will belong to the college.

The old farmhouse has been repaired and is now more fit than before for a comfortable residence.

The dairy building has been completed by the erection of an additional large three-story structure. This is made of brick and stone, and is now our best looking and most substantial building.

The purchase of the Conference house by the college will supply a long felt want of the poultry department. It is to be moved on a cellar prepared for it, and, as announced in the last LOOKOUT, is to be the incubator house and office of the persons in charge of the department.

The Society of the Second Congregational Church of Mansfield, which adjoins the campus and which most of the students and faculty attend, has greatly improved its property by the addition of a new conference room to the rear of the church. This addition is a large room and was much needed for small meetings and entertainments. Under this addition is a cellar containing a new furnace which is to heat the church as well as the conference room.

After laying a wide walk from the new dairy building to the road, the masons were set at work laying two short walks near the main building. These

walks are very satisfactory and a credit to the gentlemen who did the work.

The Farm Department has been more fully equipped by the purchase of several new machines; and the pumping station, by the purchase of a new engine.

The looks of the campus have also been greatly improved by the filling in of the road by the old dormitory. This road was always badly washed and looks

much better under green grass than while covered with stones. The road now runs back of the dormitory and is just as useful, besides not being an eyesore to the public.

These improvements tend to elevate the college and go along with the changes in the curriculum in giving evidence that our college is steadily moving up the rise of progress.

L. F. HARVEY, '02.

EXCHANGES.

The LOOKOUT has received the following exchanges since the beginning of the fall term : *Aggie Life*, *The Hermonite*, *Aegis*, *M. H. Aerolith*, *Pottsville H. S. Monthly*, *The Academy Journal*, *The H. S. Voice*, *The Tahoma*, *H. S. Sentiment*, *The Premier*, *H. S. Panorama*, *The Piericon*, *The New Hampshire Monthly*, *The News*, *M. A. C. Record*, *Taphime*, *The Karur*.

The Aegis contains twelve fine pictures and a well-written article about the fire in Bloomington on the morning of June 19, 1900. These pictures give the reader a good idea of the terrible fire, and we must contribute our thanks to *The Aegis* for the expense of publishing these pictures.

La Plume has a very interesting cover.

The High School Panorama contains two very good stories, "Why I did not become a Doctor," and "Dorothy's Double."

The Premier appears in a neatly formed cover this month, an example which might well be followed by some

of our other papers. *The Premier* also contains a good story, "The Mirror of Accusation."

The Piericon has many well written stories and a good list of their baseball games

One great fault of the *Tahoma* and of many other exchanges is that their exchange list is full of copied jokes. The exchange department is for criticism, and not for jokes. It is well enough to have a page for jokes, but they should come under the head of jokes, not of exchanges.

The exchanges we have received will be found on the table in the reading room at all times, and it is well worth the time of our students to read them, and thus to keep track of what our sister colleges and clubs are doing.

All of our exchanges are starting in for a successful year. The LOOKOUT wishes them all success, and will be glad to exchange with any College or High School paper. Criticism of our paper is invited.

THE READING ROOM.

One of the advantages which our college offers with equal generosity to all students is the reading room connected with the library. This room is usually most popular during the few minutes preceding the dinner and supper hour. During these few moments it is almost impossible for a person to read or even to fix his attention upon a paper, because there are a number of students who seem to think the place designed for holding discussions, disputes and all kinds of conversation.

It would require only a little thought and care on the part of each student to keep our reading room at all times strictly what it should be—a place where one may be alone with his reading.

Another thing, and this like the disorder indicated, lies with the students to remedy, is the matter of cutting especially interesting articles from the papers in the reading room. For instance, the writer was asked if he had seen the *Courant's* account of our game with Trinity. He had not, but of course was anxious to do so. Hurrying to the reading room and picking up the paper he found, where the account should have been, nothing but a hole. Probably the one who cut out the account wished to save it, never thinking that someone else might be interested in it. Possibly the noise above referred to was too great to allow him to read it there, and fearing to take away the whole paper, he took the part especially wanted. Whatever the motive in this case such action, as a moment's reflection will convince any

student, must always be unfair and inexcusable.

And there is a third thing which is deserving of early attention. This concerns the students, but its remedy must rest with the reading room managers.

At present there is a great abundance of periodicals and magazines, treating of agriculture, dairying, horticulture and of various other subjects of special interest at a college like ours, but it is noticeable that the best sources of information regarding current events, the daily newspapers, are not numerous enough to supply the demand upon them. Our principal dailies, the *Hartford Courant* and the *Hartford Times*, seldom are on file until the evening of the day they are published, or the day after, and when they do arrive there is usually a line of a dozen or more students around the tables awaiting their turn to read them. Then too, one gets less of the sectional, and more of the national views of great questions, political and otherwise, from one of the country's great dailies.

One good daily from Boston and one from New York would be additions which I believe would greatly improve our reading room as a news-dispensing center, and that at no great expenditure. These papers could surely be placed on file as soon after publication as the ones from Hartford which we already have.

If any one of the above defects is remedied, all ought to be. A dozen daily papers would be of no use while the conversation in the room was

loud enough to prevent reading; and absolute stillness would benefit nobody, if there was nothing but mutilated pa-

pers, or if there were no papers at all at hand to read.

J. H. BLAKESLEE, OI.

QUICK THINKING AND QUICKER ACTING.

As I was walking up Broadway one day a few years ago, my attention was attracted to a middle-aged man, evidently from the country. His peculiar actions seemed to afford amusement to many people. But as I was as green as the farmer and in my working clothes, I avoided the crowd around him and passed to the opposite sidewalk.

I had gone nearly half a block when suddenly I noticed a path opening in the center of the street. Down through this came an immense fire engine on its way to save property from that awful demon, fire. It was drawn by six bay horses, each of which had its neck outstretched and its nostrils dilated to their fullest extent.

The driver was strapped in his seat, but he did not hold the horses down a single bit, but rather urged them on. His chief occupation seemed to be the pressing of a large button with his foot. This rang a gong that could easily be heard a block away, above the rattle and din of the street. Behind the engineer hung on with one hand and threw coal to the fire with the other.

The engine passed down nearly to the spot where we left our country friend standing. He still stared with open mouth and with an ever-growing surprise and amazement.

As the engine neared the crowd, a little child that had escaped from some staring nursemaid, sprang playfully into

the street. All held their breath in horror, women fainted and men held their hats over their eyes. On the engine the driver could be seen making every effort in his power to stop the horses. Great streams of fire flashed from the closely locked brakes. Could no one save this child? Was there no help?

There are times when men act more quickly than at others they could possibly think. But was the city-bred man who had seen the engine fly past every day for twenty years, to catch the girl from under the horses' heads and then fall under the wheels to be mangled and killed? No! he knew better; he knew the chances were ninety-nine in a hundred that two lives instead of one would be lost.

From the countryman came a sound which sounded like "Gee-whiz!" And with a bound he was under the heads of the horses. Will he save the child's life? No one dared to hope; few dared even to look. But with a peculiar roll and twist he managed to grasp the child and reel out from under the leaders' feet.

How the crowd yelled! They shook hands with him, held him up in the air on their shoulders and called him a hero! But all the answer he made was, "Gosh, but won't Sary Ann be mad about that umbrel!"

J. H. VALLETT, OI.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

Agricultural fairs are held in almost all parts of our state during the months of September and October. It has been the practice of our college each year to exhibit at some of these. This year it exhibited at Rockville, Stafford, Wallingford and Middletown. Doubtless many of the students here have taken pride in the fact that their people at home have taken premiums at such fairs.

Having been asked regarding them, I have taken for the subject of my address, "Our Fairs and Their Origin." And for information I have drawn largely from the "Report of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture for 1880," and from the "Centennial Year Report of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture."

The first fair of which there is any record was held in Southbridge, England, in 207 A. D. And there was one held about two centuries later in Lyons, France. In England later fairs were described by Lord Coke as "A Greater Species of Market." When they were to be held, a grant had to be obtained from the King; and in many places they were abolished as public nuisances.

During the sixteenth century the custom of holding fairs was resumed, valuable horses and cattle being the chief attractions, and this custom is now prevalent.

The present system of fairs and cattle shows was introduced into this country in 1810 by Elkanah Watson, a retired merchant of Albany, N. Y. When he retired from active business Mr. Watson

removed to Pittsfield, Mass., and there conceived the idea of interesting the farmers of Berkshire County in holding an exhibition of improved breeds of cattle, of superior products of the soil and of proficiency in plowing. The plowing contests were interesting, and with the other features made the fair a success. And this was followed by similar fairs held in other counties of Massachusetts and New York.

The first thing of the kind in this state was a plowing match held in New Haven, in 1810. Fairs like those held in Massachusetts and New York were held only a year or two later, both in New Haven and in Wallingford. From that time the custom has become more and more prevalent, until now we have them in all parts of our state.

Many of the conditions governing the management of fairs have changed since their origin. At first agriculture was the chief industry, and the population was widely scattered. Now manufacturing is the chief industry, and a large proportion of the population is concentrated in towns and villages. Consequently those who have the management of fairs in their hands have two classes of people to whom they must cater, where formerly there was but one.

They must interest those who go from the country to see the exhibits of horses, cattle, sheep, fruit and vegetables, and the contests of the draught horses and oxen, and other things of like nature. And they must also provide for the people from the towns and villages,

who are simply off for a holiday and who do not care for the things the country people care for, but go to see the horse trotting, bicycle racing, acrobatic performances, side shows and other similar amusements.

With this change there has crept in a danger which should be guarded against, a danger that the amusements designed especially to attract factory and tradespeople will detract too much from the interest in the agricultural exhibits. For this reason farmers should make an earnest effort to excel in their products

for exhibition, and thus derive the benefits from these fairs which were derived at the time of their origin.

With this danger safely guarded against, the country people may with glad hearts join their friends from the towns in the enjoyment of the races and other amusements now in vogue. And thus the fairs will be sure to serve the best interests both of farming and of mutual acquaintance and sociability between the rural and townspeople.

Senior Address by

EDWIN PIKE BROWN, '01.

LAKE POCOTOPAUG AND SURROUNDING SCENERY.

Lying among the hills of old Connecticut in the Town of Chatham, is a beautiful lake named by the Indians, "Pocotopaug." The name means "clear water," and is well chosen. On a fair day in summer I have seen the bottom and discerned shells upon it in a place where I knew the water to be at least twenty feet deep.

There is an old tradition that a beautiful Indian girl once crossed the lake with her lover upon stepping stones.

When you first see the lake you are struck at once by its beauty; but when you are well acquainted with it and the hills for a quarter of a mile back from the shore, you feel that its beauty is indescribable.

At the time of the ice storm two or three winters ago, I was driving along the west shore. The scene made one forget the cold and everything that was not nice. The lake itself was partly frozen over, and in the places where

there were glades, the cold deep blue of the water formed a striking contrast to the crystal ice, while the island seemed a mass of diamonds. The trees bent by the weight of the ice, hung far out over the ice and water. The rocks about the shore seemed to be shining thrones.

If you happen to be rowing along the east side of the lake, as you near a spot called "Markham's Point," you see there what seems to be a little indentation in the shore; but when you round the point and see the bay you are glad if you did not say "little" to one who knows the lake. You see a bay which in itself is a small lake. The great beauty of the shore about the bay also claims your attention. Little brooks come bubbling down, and there are many old oak trees whose gnarled branches could tell many a happy story if they could tell what they have seen.

This summer I had the pleasure of

being on the lake in a canoe when it was moonlight. Near us a party were sailing. One of their number had a mandolin; another, a guitar. Aside from the music, except for now and then a bird-call, the stillness was pro-

found. For a long time it seemed impossible to break it. The music ceased, the moon went behind a cloud and we paddled ashore.

ELIZABETH GOODRICH, '02.

FOOTBALL AND THE SPECTATOR.

Football, as it is played at our modern schools and colleges, is generally conceded to be the most intensely interesting and exciting of all our games. It is very easy for a spectator to get excited over football, even if he does not know anything about the game. But in order thoroughly to enjoy and to appreciate it he must have intelligent ideas of what each team is striving to do and of what means are at the disposal of each team for the accomplishment of the desired effect.

It has been remarked in my hearing, that to some of my audience at least, football is an entirely new and unfamiliar game; and so, although perhaps most of you have become more or less acquainted with the parts noticeable from the side-lines, I will try to make clear a few of the points which are primarily essential to an understanding of the game.

In football team work counts for more and individual work for less than in any other game. A team with the ball in its hands that does not have every player on it working to good advantage, either by blocking off tacklers, or by pushing and holding up the runner when he needs it, has not attained by any means its highest standard of of-

fensive playing. And when the ball is in the hands of its opponents, a team which has not all its powers at work on defense, is not playing most effectively. Therefore, when watching a contest, we see one team lining up with the men close to each other and ready to fall into their places in the interference with the least possible delay, while the players of the other team are spread out in the positions best calculated to withstand the attacks of the opponents and to prevent them from carrying the ball either through or around their line.

It must be strictly understood that of the team which has possession of the ball, only the player carrying it can use his hands to keep off his opponents. It is the duty of the rest of the team to interfere for him, but they can do so only by interposing their bodies between the runner and his opponents, thus blocking them off or knocking them down. On the other hand, the defensive players are allowed to use their hands to get through the line of interference, either by pulling or pushing. Tripping with the feet and throttling a player are barred out.

When a team has possession of the ball after the kick-off, the ball continues to remain in its possession as long as it

is able to advance the ball five yards in less than four downs; but if the team fails to gain the required distance, the ball goes to the other side.

The measuring of the distances is done by linesmen on the side-lines; and as soon as the ball is carried beyond the end of their measuring line, whether it be on the first, second or third down, it becomes first down again at once.

If a team is unable to make the required distance, it usually punts on the third down; the idea of this being that if it must give up possession of the ball, it had better be as far away from its own goal line as possible.

Of course these points have long been well known to many of you. To those who have not thought about them before, I would say that while they by no means cover the whole game of football, they are, I think, its really underlying principles.

Now, as football is the game in which

we are able to make our best records, and as it is the most nearly self-supporting game played here, I think we may safely say that it is, and always will be the most important branch of our college athletics. If this be true, no one here should be content to remain unfamiliar with the game; and I think the best way to become acquainted with it is to read the rules and other material found in "Spaulding's Official Football Guide," and then to attend every game with the purpose of watching every detail closely and of asking questions upon any points which are not clear.

Then, with the faculty and whole student body taking a lively, active interest in the game, there would be no cause for the players to think that their efforts were not always appreciated, and as each season closed, there would be no doubt of our ability to replace the graduating players with equally good material. Senior Address by

J. H. BLAKESLEE, '01.

A BIRD THIEF.

I had often heard about the habit among snakes of eating young birds. One day last summer an incident of this description came under my observation which interested, and yet horrified me.

Not far from our house stands a large apple tree. In this a pair of robins had built their nest. On the day of which I speak a neighbor was cutting grass near this tree, when his attention was attracted by the screaming and fluttering of the parent birds. The disturbance continued until, his curiosity aroused, he went to investigate. Just above the nest the head of a large black snake was visible, while his body was

supported upon a lower limb. The young birds were unable to fly, but remained crouched down in the nest nearly frightened to death.

One little bird had been disposed of. The snake held another in his mouth and was attempting to swallow it. A single blow of the man's scythe brought the reptile to the ground where he could be finished. His body measured a little over five feet.

The bird was removed from the snake's mouth with great care and replaced in the nest, while the joyful parents were noisily celebrating the fall of their foe and the rescue of their home.

VERA FREEMAN, '02.

THE SUBJECT OF ACCOUNTS.

The science of keeping accounts seems, like "Topsy," to have "just growed," and the voice of History is silent regarding its origin.

Soule, in his treatise on accounts, says, "And thus history is correct; for the science of book-keeping unquestionably never had a single author or inventor. There seems no doubt but that, like language, like government, like civilization, like humanity to man, it is the product of evolution; that it was evolved through the multiplied intercourse of man with man from the simplest of principles of personal obligations or personal indebtedness, into a system of personal debits and credits such as constitute the single entry system; and then from the personal debits and credits of the single entry system, through the necessities of the extended and constantly increasing commerce of the Venetians and Italians during the latter part of the fifteenth century, it was evolved into the double entry system of the present time. In fact, such evolution can be traced by following backward the path of centuries as they wind their way through the commercial marts of Rome, Greece, Egypt, Persia and other oriental nations."

Long before writing and the use of figures came into being, man recorded the indebtedness of his brother man by collecting pebbles and shells, which were kept in boxes or on strings; and thus was instituted the science of indebtedness-keeping by pebble keeping, which has since evolved into the mod-

ern systems of book-keeping and accounting. At the beginning there were many different systems in vogue. Besides the pebbles and shells small pieces of wood were used. By reason of the fact that a pile or store of shells, when cancelled by payment of the represented indebtedness, were used again and again leaving no record of past transactions, a step of progress was found to be necessary and resort was had to knots tied in strings. This did very well for a time, but it was soon found, as commercial operations expanded, that some check or safe-guard was needed to avoid discrepancies; then, as now, knot-keeping and book-keeping being liable to serious errors, at times quite unexplainable. Settlements in those early days were far apart, as sometimes they are to this day. Another step forward was necessary, and so the accounts were kept by cutting notches on reeds and canes, and the reeds and the canes were then split, thus furnishing each party with a statement of the account, a rude "account current," as it were. The methods which had preceded this would now be called "single entry" methods. The use of notched sticks was the first step towards the present double entry, being in effect similar to modified single entry methods of to-day. During these primitive times very little, if any, attempt was made to make accounting records long permanent. Liquidation being made, the record was usually cast away or destroyed.

After the invention of writing and figures, methods of accounting took rapid strides of improvement and more attention was given to permanency of records. Of these first transactions recorded in writing little is known, the ravages of the elements and of wars having left little of value to researchers. The Egyptians and Phœnicians certainly made written records, but very little is known as to how they applied it to account-keeping.

Pliny tells us that the Romans, during the time when the Empire was Mistress of the Commercial world, had evolved and made use of a permanent system of accounts with debits and credits arranged on opposite pages of a book. The reference made to this system by many writers of to-day has led to the conclusion that the Romans used in a slightly modified form the system of single entry in use to-day. Just when or how, or by whom, this method was first used history fails to state. It was beyond doubt used first by the Romans, or by the Carthaginians, who were conquered by the Romans.

Single entry is that system in which accounts are kept only with persons, a single debit or credit answering for each transaction. In this pure estate it is seldom used nowadays, the modern single entry being generally a modification of both single and double entry.

As the volume of business increased, it was found that single entry fell short of the increased requirements of account-keeping; and the Venetians, in their time the foremost traders of the earth, evolved and presented to the commercial world the system of ac-

counting now known as double entry, from the fact that each transaction contemplates and requires both a debit and a credit posting, and is designed to furnish all the information required by business men concerning their investments, property and accounts payable and receivable. This system is also sometimes called the "Italian System" because of the nationality of its inventors.

The first treatise on double entry book-keeping was published in 1495 by Lucas di Borgo, a friar.

The first German text on book-keeping was published in 1531 by John Gottlick.

In 1543 Hugh Old Castle published the first treatise on accounting in English.

The first text on this subject in the French language was published in 1602 by Simon Steven; in this the relationship between book-keeping and commercial and financial undertakings was first considered.

The forms of books of accounts used prior to 1796 resembled slightly, if at all, the forms now used. It was in 1796 that E. T. Jones, a citizen of Bristol, England, published his treatise on book-keeping, in which he presented the journal with two money columns to the page, the left hand column being the debit column and the right hand column the credit column. The book-keepers of this period passed or entered all their transactions on the Journal. The idea of two columns was that each could be added separately, and thus furnish a check on the accuracy of the postings to the ledger. This work by Jones was revised and published in 1821 and again

in 1831, and is still held in esteem by many English merchants and book-keepers, who pass all debits and credits through the Journal. With the more progressive book-keepers this method is obsolete and discarded. American book-keepers who lead the business world to-day in their application of the theories, and in the practice of accounting, accomplish all, and more than the results of their British brethren of the craft by means much more certain, accurate and speedy. The best English publication is that of F. N. Carter which appeared in 1875.

Special classes of books of original entry now in use take from the Journal all entries involving sales, purchases, receipts and disbursements of money, and many others. The Journal is used only for such few transactions for which special forms of original entry books are not provided or required, and for what are known as transfer entries.

American accountants have paid more attention to new and progressive methods. Nor have they hid their lights under bushel-baskets, although,

to be sure, some of them would have found, had they made the trial, that a pint cup would have been sufficient.

As a matter of fact the theory and practice of accounts are so closely connected that it is exceedingly difficult to make a large treatise on the subject without becoming at once technical and difficult. So that, even to-day, little, outside the merely elementary principles of single entry is known generally.

For over four hundred years the principles of double entry have not been altered, but their application has been amplified and extended a thousandfold, so that to-day the science is practically complete, progress being possible only in devising new forms of books and combinations of transactions. Only through the means afforded by modern accountants and their methods could the colossal operations of commerce and finance be conducted. The "great captains" of our industrial world would be helpless without their business-saving accounting records and their keen financial expert accountants as pilots.

CHAS. E. MYERS.

MUSIC.

Most people think of music as something above the ordinary things of life. It helps and cheers many where nothing else can help or cheer them. Music everywhere seems to have an influence which is ennobling and sweet.

Music will charm and quiet animals, and it is interesting many times to watch its effects upon them. But its noblest help is its effect upon people. I know of instances in the city of Springfield, Mass., where poor children

who had never heard music, except as it came from a hand-organ or street piano, were taken to a musicale given in the City Hall. They sat there through the whole course and hardly moved once, so interested and spell-bound were they.

I think that music, both vocal and instrumental, ought to be introduced into all American schools and colleges because of its educative and elevating influence.

MAUD OLIN, '02.

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